

Italy Against Intervention in Russian Affairs

Premier Tells Socialists Government Has No Intention of Mixing in Internal Politics

Persia Incident Explained

War Materials on Board Ship Were Bound for China, Nitti Declares

ROME, Dec. 13.—Premier Nitti declared in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday that the Italian government does not favor intervention in the internal affairs of Russia. The Premier's remarks were brought forth by an address made by Captain Giulietti, secretary of the Seamen's Federation, and a Socialist, who was favorable to the war.

Captain Giulietti, who was responsible, with other officials, for the diversion to Fiume of the steamship Persia, which ostensibly was destined to China, discussed the incident. It was believed at the time of the Persia incident that the arms on board the ship were to be used against the Russian Bolsheviks. Following Captain Giulietti's speech Nitti said:

"I wish the name of Fiume would not be mixed up in our political discussion. Fiume represents an ideal sacred to all of us, regardless of party. In my opinion, we must not intervene in the internal affairs of Russia.

"In regard to the Persia, I can guarantee the war materials on board were destined to China, and that she would have returned to Italy from Vladivostok with needed supplies.

Not to Mix in Russian Politics

"You Socialists have one opinion about Russia and we have another, but I wish it understood we do not intend to mix in Russia's internal politics.

"Signor Giulietti," the Premier continued, "says seamen took the Persia to Fiume because the arms on board were destined for Russia. This is untrue. For some time the government has been selling superfluous war materials."

"You might sell generals," came an interrupting voice from the Socialist section.

"We will continue selling war materials in Europe and elsewhere," the Premier went on, "because in our present financial situation we need credits abroad to buy necessary products. I have given instructions that nothing must be sold in any country which may be used against Russia. If anybody can show me that these instructions have been disobeyed I will punish the responsible parties severely."

War Feared With Germany

Warning not to "take the place of America in the alliance destined to guarantee French territory" was given the Italian government Thursday by Deputy Cicotti, speaking in the Chamber. He said the arrangement might "lead to war with Germany, as that country cannot resign herself to death."

Asking whether the Italian foreign policy was "made in Rome, Paris or London," Signor Cicotti declared the Versailles treaty to be "a treaty of territorial and colonial spoliation of Germany on the part of France and England," and said Italy had acted "like Sancho Panza." This, he declared, had stirred the German patriotism and would be a grave danger to peace and the source of new conflicts.

"For England," he declared, "it is a historic amusement, and a kind of sport, to instigate the French cock against the German eagle. England, inspired by commercial principles, even now sells arms to the Bolsheviks, as well as to Denikine and Kolchak. Confronted by such an attitude we Socialists must send out greetings of solidarity to Ireland and Egypt."

There were loud Socialist cheers for both Egypt and Ireland.

Entente Policy Called "Wicked"

Deputy Cicotti urged that the government give assurances to be Chamber that it would not support the "mercenary imperialism of Lloyd George" and said the policy of the Entente toward Russia, by which women, children and old people are starved, is "cruel and wicked." He then read a report by an Anglican clergyman showing cruelties in India, and also a report by a Dutch captain telling of how poor persons were permitted to die from starvation and typhoid in the Ukraine.

"For the honor of Italy," he shouted, "I ask the government to disavow responsibility for such a policy of wickedness."

All Socialist deputies rose and applauded, crying: "That is Christian charity," "Murderers," "Brigandage."

Signor Cicotti read a memorandum explaining Soviet ideals, which M. Tchitcherin, Bolshevik Foreign Minister, had sent the Italian government, and adding that Russia had no conflicts with Italy and desired friendly relations with the Italian democracy. The Deputy said that Baron Sonnino, the then Foreign Minister, did not even answer it. A Socialist Deputy shouted: "Sonnino was dumb."

Change in Policy Demanded

"England and America want to take possession of the riches of Russia, and in this campaign do not disdain Japanese support," said Signor Cicotti. "France aims to get back only the 18,000,000,000 francs (\$3,000,000,000) she lent the Czar. It is a curious fact that France, since she has been a republic, has always worked to restore monarchy. She began by suffocating Mazzini's republic in Rome and aimed to replace the Pope on the throne. Then she helped a Hohenzollern to the Rumanian throne and now would restore the Hapsburgs in Austria and the Romanoffs in Russia."

The Deputy closed with a demand for a complete change in the government's policy in order to avoid new war or revolution."

Breaking of Dorpat Deadlock Forecast

Bolshevik Demand for Occupation of the Narva Front Ties Up Baltic Conference

DORPAT, Dec. 13.—M. Poska, Estonian Foreign Minister, told The Associated Press to-day that the point on which the Baltic conference was temporarily deadlocked was the Bolshevik demand that Soviet forces provisionally occupy as one of the military guarantees that part of Estonia northward from Lake Peipus which takes in the Narva front and all the territory occupied by the remnants of the Yudenitch army.

M. Poska appeared to take a cheerful view of the situation, indicating his belief that satisfactory adjustment of the situation would be reached, and said he did not think the decision of the North-western Russian government to withdraw its forces from Estonia would have much influence on the negotiations.

The announcement of the North-western Russian government's intention was made yesterday by Premier Lianozov in reply to a communication from the Estonian Premier, to the western government had created difficulties in Estonia, which was compelled thereby to conduct an active war against the Bolsheviks, while desiring to take only defensive action.

The effect of the decision upon the army recently commanded by General Yudenitch is not clear, as that officer has severed connection with the government by resigning from the War Ministry. It is probable, therefore, that it will be unnecessary for him to leave Estonia, as the Estonians assert the Yudenitch army no longer exists.

Denikine Captures 2,850 Bolsheviks in Raids

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Brilliant cavalry raids by General Denikine's Cossacks in the rear of the Bolshevik forces in the region of Kamyshin, between December 1 and December 9, in which 2,850 prisoners were taken, are reported in a communique received from the Denikine headquarters to-day. A number of cannon and machine guns were captured by the raiders. Another raid yielded 350 prisoners. Abandonment of Berditchev by the Denikine troops is admitted.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 13.—The city of Poltava, about seventy-five miles southwest of Kharkov, has been captured from General Denikine's troops by the Bolsheviks, according to news received by Maxim Litvinoff, the Bolshevik emissary here.

(The capture of Kharkov was reported in a Soviet communique received on Friday.)

Chileans Roused by Japanese Efforts to Gain Foothold

VALPARAISO, Dec. 13.—Efforts made by Japanese to establish themselves in Chile, particularly in the coal and iron mining fields, are exciting considerable interest. There is also talk of the opening up of fishing industries in certain islands to the south, in localities where Japanese would have particularly good opportunities.

These activities awaken interest because it is recognized here that Japan is seeking opportunities in South America for her excess population.

Wife of Popular Irish Peer



Lady Newborough

New portrait of the wife of Baron Newborough of Ireland. She is a daughter of the late Captain Philip Montague, of the 12th Lancers. Her husband, Sir Thomas John Wynn, served during the war as an officer in the British navy, and is among the most popular of the Irish peers.

Many Ask Hearing on Print Paper Shortage

House Postoffice Committee Tomorrow Will Consider Limiting Size of Journals

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The shortage of print paper will be taken up by the House Post Office Committee Monday at hearings on a bill by Representative Anthony, Republican, Kansas, to limit the size of newspapers and periodicals. So many publishers and others affected asked to be heard that arrangements have been made to hold hearings in the House caucus room, the largest room at the Capitol.

Several state associations of newspaper publishers, representing smaller dailies, will be represented, as will New York, Chicago and other metropolitan publishers and organizations of

trade and technical journal publishers. The Anthony bill would fix the maximum size of daily papers at twenty-four pages, Sunday editions at thirty-six pages; weekly periodicals to seventy-five pages, and monthly periodicals to one hundred pages. Second class mailing privilege would be denied to publications of greater size.

Greeks Drive Turk Troops Back in Two Skirmishes

SALONICA, Dec. 13.—Greek soldiers and Turkish irregular troops have engaged in scattering skirmishes during the last couple of days in Western Asia Minor, according to an official statement.

Turkish forces numbering 150 men attacked Greek positions about nine miles northwest of Soma yesterday and 300 other irregulars made an attack on Greek positions on the road from Kirik to Soma. After a three-hour fight, the Turks withdrew, leaving a large amount of war material.

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Cockran Cites Wilson Pledge in Irish Plea

Conditions in Emerald Isle Are Worse Than in Cuba Under Spanish Rule, Lawyer Tells House Committee

One Foe of Cause Heard

Mason Bill to Recognize Sinn Fein Republic Is Taken Under Advisement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Arguments for and against diplomatic recognition of the Irish republic were continued to-day before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which is considering a bill to appropriate funds to send diplomatic and consular representatives accredited to the republican government.

Headed by Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, of the New York Supreme Court, representatives of various Irish organizations in this country told the committee that such a recognition not only would follow out the self-determination pledges of President Wilson but would stabilize the struggling republic and convince Great Britain that her domination in Ireland must be surrendered.

In closing the arguments for the bill Bourke Cockran, of New York, declared conditions in Ireland are "infinitely worse" than they were in Cuba when the United States intervened there.

The only speaker opposing the bill during the day was George L. Fox, of New Haven, Conn., who continued the speech he began yesterday in general denial that the republican government was functioning sufficiently to deserve recognition. He asserted that the movement did not have the united support claimed for it in Ireland, and that many stories of mistreatment of the Irish by British authorities were myths.

"Their Crimes, Virtues"

A big crowd again was attracted by the hearing, and although the session was not so tumultuous as yesterday there were frequent bursts of applause. "If any member of this committee," said Mr. Cockran, in his closing argument, "were to make in Ireland a Fourth of July speech declaring the principles of the Declaration of Independence he would be put in jail. Although it is a country free of crime than any other in the world, there are more people in jail than anywhere else, and the crimes with which they are charged are the very things you celebrate as virtues."

Asked if he favored war in case England took offense at passage of the bill, Mr. Cockran said his reply was that of Lincoln before the Civil War when he said: "Let us not be frightened by threats of danger to our country and dungeons for ourselves."

"That is my answer," repeated Mr. Cockran, "to a question of what may follow an act of justice by the American people."

Mr. Cockran said diplomatic recognition would be a "most formidable step toward Irish freedom."

Arguing that Congress has precedent for such action, he cited the policy of the United States toward Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and asserted that Sinn Fein courts were functioning in all parts of Ireland, except Belfast and Dublin.

"Keep U. S. Pledge," Is Plea

For three centuries, Mr. Cockran said, British laws had denied the Irish land ownership and kept them in poverty. The entry of the United States in the World War raised the struggle to the plane of a "great crusade" for justice to all, Mr. Cockran said, urging that recognition of Ireland would be not to the world, but to this country was continuing that pledge. As he concluded an uproar of applause swept the room, to be checked only when committee members rapped for order.

Resuming his speech in opposition to the Mason bill, Mr. Fox attacked the statement that upward of 20,000,000 Americans of Irish blood were asking recognition of the republic, declaring the 1910 census showed only 600,000 males in the United States who were born in Ireland.

Edmond de Valera, President of the Provisional Republic, he charged, is not truly an Irishman, but an American of Spanish and Cuban blood, who never had held any public office of great responsibility.

Fox explained to-day that during his testimony of yesterday he was not referring to Frank P. Walsh when he turned toward a group at the hearing and said that during the war "this man was thinking to help Germany." Fox said to-day he was referring to another man in the room, but did not mention his name in his testimony.

Could Raise \$20,000,000

John J. Mahoney, of New York, protested against charges that the Sinn Fein movement was a Roman Catholic movement, declaring a large body of Protestants both in the United States and in Ireland were in sympathy with the Republic. He declared if there was any doubt about the stability of the republican government American

Within three hours, he said, he could produce financiers who would float \$20,000,000 worth of Irish bonds if recognition were forthcoming.

No action was taken by the committee, which adjourned with the announcement that the legislation would be taken under advisement.

Plunkett Denounces New Home Rule Bill

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Sir Horace Plunkett, who was chairman of the Dublin convention to "The Irish Statesman" "A Message From Ireland to America," in which he says:

"We are promised in a few days an announcement of a bill to provide self-government for Ireland. The Irish people have had no part in the framing of the government they are to work. They have not the faintest notion of what it is going to be. One minister in the secret has publicly disclosed that they would denounce it when its terms are known."

"We may, therefore, confidently assert that this at the best is merely marking time, and at the worst is a device of political opportunism, in lieu of statesmanship."

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FIFTH AVENUE

Renner Fears He Must Quit If Plea Fails

Austrian Chancellor Says to Return Empty Handed From Paris Would Force Resignation From Power

No Union With Germany

Italy Asked to Send All Supplies Possible; Famine Impends, Says Envoy

PARIS, Dec. 13 (By The Associated Press).—Failure of Dr. Karl Renner, Chancellor of the Austrian Republic, to obtain immediate aid from the peace conference for his nation, represented as being on the verge of starvation, will force his resignation from the head of the Austrian ministry, Dr. Renner told The Associated Press in the course of an interview to-day.

"I cannot leave Paris empty-handed. I must go back with the assurance that my people will be fed, or else return to resign," Chancellor Renner declared. He said he was highly pleased with his reception by representatives in Paris of the Allied governments, before whom he placed the needs of his country.

Dr. Renner declared the question was not a political one, but involved 7,000,000 human beings from starvation.

The French government, it is declared in authoritative circles, is favorable to some arrangement by which relief can be given the Austrian people without delay.

Ceased to Consider Union

Dr. Renner said the Austrians had ceased to think about union with Germany and were ready to place themselves entirely in the hands of the Allies.

"It is a question of time," said Dr. Renner. "Austria may be likened unto a sick man who is not permitted to call in a single physician, but is obliged to depend upon five acting together. One alone might arrive in time; but will all five be able to get together and to apply the proper remedy before the patient succumbs?"

"Whether Vienna has bread for Christmas depends upon the answer to

the request made to Italy for the urgent shipment of all she can spare. Whether the whole of Austria is not faced by famine by the middle of January depends upon quick action by the Allied and associated powers."

seen Mr. Wallace (Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador) and told him, as well as Secretary Dastasta and the reparations commission, that the question is not a political one, and that it can become political only if Austria is left in need by others and is obliged to seek help from Germany.

"I cannot leave Paris empty-handed. I must go back with the assurance that my people will be fed, or else return to resign. The policy of my government is based on absolute loyalty to complete execution of the treaty of St. Germain, but in order to carry it out we must be aided over the painful crisis in which we find ourselves and be given the wherewithal to get to work."

It is the long delay in putting the treaty into effect that is rousing us. The treaty was bad enough, but we are entirely resigned to it and are ready to work out the problems it presents.

"We have ceased to think about union with Germany and are ready to place ourselves entirely in the hands of the Allies. We offer them this interchange for help. We must have an opportunity to get on our feet and to pay off our obligations which we have mortgaged all our possessions to secure."

"We offer the Allies a monopoly in tobacco and in the development and exploitation of immense resources in water power that could provide a sort of power station for all Central Europe. The Danube River alone in the vicinity of Vienna can furnish a million horsepower, and in the mountain regions two million more."

No Politics in Question

"The question should not be treated as political, because there is no politics in it. It is a business proposition which involves urgently at its beginning the humanitarian question of saving 7,000,000 human beings from starvation."

Dr. Renner appears to count largely on America for aid. Dr. Schuler, Foreign Trade Minister, together with the Chancellor, told The Associated Press that the Austrians had acquired the habit of looking to the United States for help and that the name of Herbert Hoover, former head of the Inter-Allied relief organization, has become a family word. They said if Mr. Hoover could have been a candidate for President of the Austrian Republic he would have been elected by a tremendous majority, although the people's information about him is limited to the subject of American bread which they received through him.

14 Sentenced to Die in Budapest

BUDAPEST, Dec. 13.—Fourteen men accused of excesses during the Communist regime in this city have been sentenced to death following their conviction.

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